

prayer to classical republicanism and the natural rights philosophy. The achievements of East Brunswick High School serve as an example to students, educators, and legislators across the country. They remind us how important it is that every member of society, including parents, professionals, and legislators, participate in the educational process. Congressional support is crucial to the growth and development of future leaders. I am pleased to note that 98 Members of this body participated in this year's We the People program, which has reached more than 20 million students over the past 7 years.

Of those 20 million, I would particularly like to congratulate the students of East Brunswick High School, under the guidance of their teacher John Calimano: David Bagatelle, Michael Barnett, Jessica Boar, Ross Cohen, Brian Cutler, Brian Fischer, Marc Gensler, Jonathan Goldberg, Cliff Katz, Ken Katz, Michael Katz, Scott Lanman, Keith Levenberg, Jennifer LoPresti, Eric Neutuch, Evan Rosen, Jeffrey Seiden, Gregg Slater, Sheryl Spinner, John Stapleton, Alison Tanchyk, Howard Wolfson, and Marc Yannaco. These students of East Brunswick High School will lead our Nation into the 21st century, with the knowledge and commitment to understand and defend our Constitution. Success like theirs bodes well for an educated, tolerant, and politically engaged America.●

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MUNDY

● Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, on June 30, the U.S. Marine Corps and the Nation will say farewell to a valiant warrior, Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Commandant of the Marine Corps. I want to add my best wishes to General Mundy as he retires after 38 years of public service.

General Mundy's personal decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, two Navy Commendation Medals and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. I think the word "gallantry" exemplifies Carl Mundy's career.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps leads the Nation's "911" force which is ready for combat or deployment at a moment's notice. The marines are America's rapid deployment force and in our Nation's history we have frequently called upon our marines to go abroad, to make a stand, to defend our Nation's interests. Carl Mundy and our marines have never let us down and we all owe a debt of gratitude to these brave and selfless Americans.

General Mundy has a long history of defending the interests of the marine's who serve under his command. I think we all have a better appreciation of the quality of life issues and their impact on readiness because of the tireless work of Carl Mundy in this area. While we still have a long way to go to give

all of our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines a decent quality of life, Carl Mundy has clearly pushed the Department of Defense and the Congress to address these issues and I salute him for this effort.

Most of all, General Mundy is a leader and a man of his word. When the administration seemed determined to leave 55 FAST marines stranded in Mogadishu for no apparent reason, I asked for a hearing on this subject. Prior to the hearing, I discussed the issue with General Mundy and others to get a better feel for the situation. In my discussion with the Commandant, I saw he had only two objectives—accomplishing the mission and the interests of his marines. As it became clear that there was no mission to accomplish, the Senate voted to remove the last American military personnel, our 55 FAST marines, from Somalia. I appreciate General Mundy's support and guidance during the Senate consideration of this issue.

The marine's are a symbol of the strength and character of America. The presence of U.S. Marines overseas is an unmistakable signal that America is serious about its commitments and responsibilities. General Mundy is a symbol of these qualities, he served with a presence, and he served with honor and dignity. I want to thank Carl Mundy for his dedicated service to his country and his marines.●

THE DEFICIT AND TRADE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, one of the most impressive leaders I have met during my years in public service is Helmut Schmidt, who served as chancellor of Germany.

Recently, he had an article about trade, which is interesting both because of what he says about trade, and also, because of what he says about our deficit.

Listen to these words:

Every economist knows that the U.S. trade deficit can be eliminated only through a sizable reduction of the budgetary deficit. This fact is also well-known by the White House and Congress. And yet, American politicians continue to pretend to themselves and their people that the Japanese are responsible for their misery.

I am not saying that the Japanese are perfect in terms of opening their market to other countries, but there is no question that the principal reason for our trade deficit is our budget deficit. We have shot ourselves in the foot. We have a self-inflicted wound.

I ask that the full statement by Helmut Schmidt, which appears in the Los Angeles Times, be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times/Washington edition, June 14, 1995]

THE UNITED STATES IS DEAD WRONG
(By Helmut Schmidt)

Listening to the U.S. trade representative these days evokes sounds of battle, of the adversary's conning and one's own self-right-

eousness. The recurring topic is automobiles, and everything is directed against Japan. If the overall trade between the two countries is in deficit for the United States, then—obviously—must not it be Japan's fault?

In reality, the United States shows a trade deficit not only with Japan but also with the rest of the world. Even if Japan were to buckle under the pressure from Washington to agree to import quotas for American automobiles—which would be in violation of the treaty establishing the World Trade Organization and of the painfully achieved results of the GATT Uruguay Round—the structural illnesses of the American economy would still remain untreated.

Every economist knows that the U.S. trade deficit can be eliminated only through a sizable reduction on the budgetary deficit. This fact is also well-known by the White House and Congress. And yet, American politicians continue to pretend to themselves and their people that the Japanese are responsible for their misery.

Washington's attempt to impose larger sales of American automobiles on the Japanese constitutes a serious violation of the principle of freedom of trade. Those who believe that punitive import duties of 100% on automobiles imported from Japan would give European cars a better chance are short-sighted indeed. This trade war can spread very rapidly. It can fast affect other areas, such as the aircraft industry and modern information technologies, as well as the television and movie industries.

In short, Washington is dead wrong. Its actions can endanger the world economy as a whole. Those Americans who, in spite of paying lip service to the contrary, really quite like the fall of the dollar on the currency markets because they hope to increase exports, should remember this: Whoever weakens the dollar as a leading world currency will undermine America's role as a world power in the long run.

Japan's position, however, is also unhealthy in the long run. Over the past 15 years, its production has largely exceeded its domestic consumption and investments. The extraordinary savings of the Japanese have turned their nation into the world's largest creditor. And no overpowering creditor will remain popular for long.

The leading officials in the ministries of finance and industry and trade who, in reality, control the Japanese economy have succeeded in structuring an economy oriented exclusively toward consumer self-restraint within and toward expansion in trade abroad. Neither the Japanese people at large, nor even most of the politicians, seem fully aware of this.

True, Japan has become a potential world power because of the foreign-policy leverage of its overwhelming financial strength. True, the annual interest and dividends from abroad have reached nearly one-third of the annual surplus of its trade balance. True, the Japanese foreign currency reserves have levels twice as high as those of the United States. Yet, Japanese citizens pay for this nominal wealth with sacrifices in consumption, especially by giving up adequate housing standards.

The Japanese markets are a difficult terrain for many foreign sellers. But even if President Clinton's offensive in the automobile trade war were successful, this would change little in the structure of the Japanese economy, which would continue to be oriented unilaterally toward exports. A structural reform to promote domestic expansion would in all likelihood take about one decade, about as much time as it would take to orient American structures toward a balanced budget. Until now, neither country seems to wish such drastic reforms.